RADIO

THINGS THE RADIO NOVICE WILL NEED

Tools and Materials He Should Keep on Hand—Advantages of Keeping a Log Book.

We are going to pause in explaining the theory of radio receivers and get down to practical things for today. There are many novices building their own sets, or making additional parts, who are in doubt as to just what tools and materials they will need.

Naturally there are tools and tools. Some cost more than others. Then, there are people and people. Some people need more tools than others. Some folks are just naturally handy with tools, and others find that tools won't behave and lead the user into all sorts of complications.

The tools and materials following are such as are necessary, and which will be useful at all times. No prices are given for the buyer will have to look to his pocketbook for guidance in this respect.

Tools that will come in handy; large, medium and small screwdrivers; flat, three-cornered and round file; hack saw, miter saw and box and cross-cut saw; a small plane, a vise, a bit and auger, pliers, a square and yardstick or tape rule, dividers and hammer, preferably a small one.

Materials that will be convenient to have on hand are as follows: Sandpaper, emery paper, wire of all gauges, round and flat-headed screws, a supply of brass nuts and washers, paraffine and sealing wax, bakelite, cardboard and fiber board, tinfoil, porcelain insulators, binding posts and terminals, sheet copper and sheet brass and adhesive tape.

Tape is possibly the most useful article in the whole layout, for it will be found to have many uses. It is in short a versatile piece of material in the electrician's kit.

Those of our readers who are building sets may find that it is good policy to keep all the odds and ends of wire, tape, copper, etc., that they may have. It seems that uses for these short bits are always to be found just when it is discovered that they have been thrown away. So, therefore, hoard all small pieces.

One thing we want to stress in building radio apparatus: Use care in your work, and put a good finish on your sets. Not only does it greatly add to the appearance of the set, but it also eliminates odd corners and stray ends of wire that catch dust or catch on surrounding objects and will hamper the efficiency of the set, either by shorting the circuit or causing it to be dragged off a pedestal and thrown on the floor. Those who have vacuum tube sets know that usually a fall means some new tubes.

To those radio novices who desire to go skipping blithely through the ether, picking out a station here and [illegible] book will do in which one can jot down records of the evening's broadcasting.

The reason for the log book is that it prevents a lot of unnecessary fussing with the dials when a certain station is desired. Say for instance, KDKA was going nicely, but that there was a certain concert going on in New York at WUZ or WGY, or maybe WGI up in Boston. Let us make the problem even harder and say that there were two addresses in one evening, both especially good, and one of the addresses in New York was scheduled to start two minutes after the one in Pittsburgh was over. As soon as the one address is over, the enthusiast starts playing with his dials to catch New York. Sometimes it takes two minutes and sometimes it takes a great deal more time to catch the desired signal, and more often than not, the lecture is half over before it is tuned in correctly.

To assist the enthusiast to tune in quickly on any desired station is the mission of the log book. In this book should be entered the necessary data about all stations that have been picked up. Here should be noted down the exact position of the dials where the station was tuned in the best and other pertinent remarks. All these remarks should be entered, of course, the first time a new broadcasting station is picked up. With the information before him, the enthusiast needs but a glance at his book to tell him how he set his dials the last time he heard WBZ.

The oft heard remark to the effect that RNU was heard last night but cannot be heard tonight, should be a thing of the past if a log book is about, that is, providing one's set has range enough for the distance.

No directions are set down here for making a log book as it is thought that each one of the radio folk will have his own ideas on the subject. However, space should be left to inscribe even the minutest data about signal reception.

Two-Way Phone Plan.

By operating on two different wave lengths, one 450 meters and the other 350 meters, a two-way radio talk was successfully carried on between Portland, Ore., and Los Altos, Cal.

MEANING OF "FREQUENCIES"

Distinction Between "Audio" and "Radio" Must Be Learned Early by the Beginner.

A newcomer into radio experimenting ranks is often perplexed by the two terms called audio frequency and radio frequency.

The necessity of making a distinction in the frequencies in radio is important. It is generally known that vibrations of over 20,000 a second are inaudible to the human ear. The radio transmitters, depending upon their design, emit vibrations always running into tens or even hundreds of thousands, and are known as radio frequencies. In the reception of these waves it is necessary to reduce them to within the range of audibility of our ears.

Therefore, an arbitrary division has been made by radio engineers and designers to differentiate between the two frequencies. All frequencies above 10,000 are alluded to as radio frequencies and all below 10,000 as audio frequencies.

It must be remembered whenever the question of frequency is met with in the study of radio that radio frequency is that used in transmission, and that it must ultimately, by various methods, be reduced to audio frequency in order that the telephone receivers commonly used for the reception of signals may function.

This is analogous to the transmission of power over great distances by wire. It is generally carried at a high voltage over the greater distance, and, by means of step-down transformers, converted to a voltage of 110 volts, ordinarily used in our household scheme.

By means of detectors, either crystal or tube, which are really rectifiers, we convert radio frequencies to audio frequencies. These detectors lop off, as it were, one-half of the cycle, permitting only a flow in one direction, the other alternation being almost eliminated.

Radio Strange to Him.

The modern schoolboy knows wireless from A to Z and can rattle off the terms with a fluency that staggers the casual dabbler in the new art. In some sections of the country, however, only rumors of the wonders of wireless have seeped in and the native isn't quite sure what it is all about.

In Bleecker, a little hamlet outside of Gloversville, N. Y., a progressive farmer was erecting poles for his aerial the other day for the purpose of getting crop reports and weather forecasts. A neighbor happened along and learning that the work had something to do with wireless asked: "Which pole does that feller sing off of."

RADIO SPARKS

In Seattle an appeal has been broadcast to motorists for cooperation in preventing traffic accidents.

Doctor Marconi recently stated to an interviewer that he believed radio atmospheric disturbances came from the land and not from the sea.

Radio was first installed in China by the Germans some ten [illegible] boy enthusiast.

Some of the youngsters are getting the best of the landlord by erecting clothesline antennae, where aerials are forbidden on the housetops. It is found that even when the wire is hung with drying clothes good results are obtained through radio clotheslines.

The electric light socket aerial has appeared in France and is becoming popular. A French engineer has just turned out some of these devices, which are being purchased by the government for distribution to the farmers.

When a steady hum is heard in the receivers after wiring up a set, it may be understood that there is an open circuit somewhere. Trace out the wiring carefully and some little fault will present itself.

James H. Rogers, an inventor of Maryland, claims that he has received radio messages from distant stations through the ground by simply burying a wire. He says that not only do radio waves travel through the earth, but they meet with less resistance than when going through the air.

Hundreds of jewelers in Paris have installed radio sets for the purpose of setting their clocks by Greenwich time. Heretofore the official time was obtained by telephoning the observatory.

Radio has taken Argentina by storm. Many broadcasting stations have been opened and a multitude of shops for the sale of the equipment. French material has had the call up to this time, but the American manufacturers are now actively after business.

A writer says, "With radio, Robinson Crusoe would have had quite a 'jazzy' time." We have always thought that radio was one of the things that Professor Nemo had 3,000 leagues under the sea and that it was in daily use on the Mysterious island, but that Verne failed to tell about it.

NOVEL ELECTRON DETECTOR

Tube Perfected at University of Illinois Functions as a Photo-electric Cell.

A new type of electron detector tube which, at ten volts, is from three to five times as sensitive as the same tube of the gas content detector type, has been perfected in the laboratories of the University of Illinois, it is announced. It is more efficient than the conventional type and, as it does not require so high a plate voltage or filament temperature, will be more economical.

Certain alloys or rare elements are introduced into a three-element electron tube. The vapor thus formed inside the glass walls causes the tube to function as a photo-electric cell; that is, current flows from plate to filament without the need of a plate or "B" battery when the sensitive cell is illuminated by the filament or by some other source of light.

It is found that these tubes are sensitive detectors at any plate voltage from zero to 30 or 40 volts. At 10 volts they are most sensitive, and at this voltage they are three to five times as sensitive as the same type of tube used as a gas content detector.

Two New Canadian Stations.

Two new radio stations have been constructed in Manitoba, Canada, for the purpose of facilitating forest fire control. These stations communicate with the airplanes patrolling the forests in the eastern part of Manitoba and make possible the swiftest notification of the district inspector of forestry at Winnipeg in case of emergency.

Independents Are Organizing.

Owners of the so-called independent broadcasting radiophone stations throughout the country have been busily engaged during the past few weeks organizing the Radio Broadcasting Society of America. According to one of the organizers, more than two-thirds of the owners of such stations are now members of the society.

CONCRETE MIXER MUST USE TOOLS

Implements Shown Herewith Are Essential for Convenience in Mixing Material.

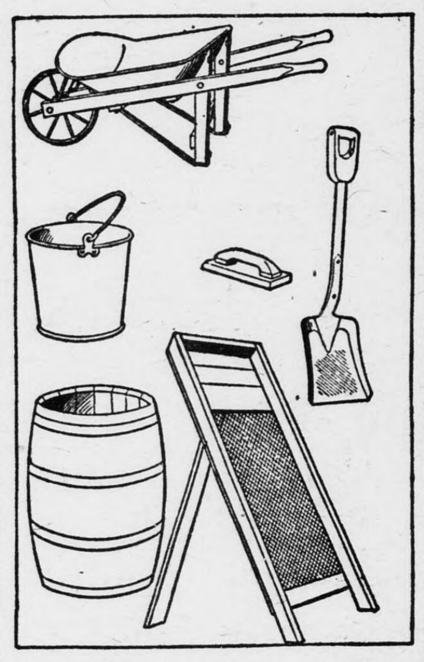
OLD MORTAR BOX VERY HANDY

Important to See That Forms Are Ready and That Correct Mixture of Cement and Aggregates Have Been Decided Upon.

Mixing concrete at home by hand is just as simple as the routine that cook goes through in the kitchen when she makes a batch of biscuits. What are called "ingredients" in the cook book are known as "aggregates" to the concrete man; the dough as it goes into the pan is equivalent to the mixed concrete in the forms and just as the domestic science expert uses measuring cups and spoons and flavoring, the concrete mixer must employ similar tools to gain the best results.

The accompanying drawing shows all the tools that are needed for ordinary concrete work. For convenience in measuring ingredients and mixing concrete, a box with inside dimensions 12 inches long, 12 inches wide and 12 inches deep and a platform 6 feet square, preferably made of tongued and grooved lumber, may be used.

If a smooth floor or an old mortar box is handy, these will serve satisfactorily as a mixing platform. Much lifting and carrying can be eliminated by placing the platform near the forms and the tools, cement, aggregates and water near the platform. [illegible] and aggregates be sure that the forms are ready to use and the correct mixture of the cement and aggregates has been decided upon. The accompanying table can be conveniently used in deciding upon what mixture to use. For convenience in explaining how to make hand-mixed concrete we will take a 1:2:3 mix, which means one sack of cement to two cubic feet of sand to three cubic feet of pebbles or crushed rock.



Simple Tools for Making and Placing Concrete: Water Barrel and Bucket; Steel Pan Wheelbarrow for Handling Dry Aggregate, and Hauling Concrete to Forms; Sand Screen for Proper Grading of Aggregates; Square Pointed Shovel for Turning and Mixing Concrete, and Wooden Float for Finishing.

Place the measuring box near the center of the mixing platform and fill with clean sand that has been screened. When the box which, by the way, has been filled and emptied twice there will be two cubic feet of sand on the platform. Level off the sand until it is approximately two inches thick and in the center of it empty one sack of cement.

Mix water with the cement and aggregates until the mass is of a quaky, jelly-like consistency. Do not use an excess of water or the strength of the concrete will be decreased.

As soon as the concrete is thoroughly mixed place it in the forms. This is necessary because the hardening process begins immediately and concrete, in order to gain its maximum strength, must not be disturbed after it has once reached its initial set.

Table of Recommended Mixtures and Maximum Aggregate Sizes.

		Max. Size Agg.
1:1:1½	—Mixture for:	
	Wearing course of two-course pavements	¾ in.
1:2:3	—Mixture for:	
	One-course walks, porch and basement floors, pavements and steps	1½ in.
	Basement walls exposed to moisture	1½ in.
	Fence posts, clothesline posts, gate posts, benches	¾ in.
	Sills and lintels without mortar surface	¾ in.
	Wells and cisterns, watering troughs and septic tanks	1 in.
1:2:4½	—Mixture for:	
	Foundation for farm machinery	2 in.
	Concrete work in general	1½ in.
1:2½:4	—Mixture for:	
	Coal or grain bins, silo walls and similar structures	1½ in.
	Building walls above ground	1½ in.
	Walls of pits or basements	1½ in.
	Base of two-course floor or pavement	2 in.
1:2	—Mixture for:	
	Wearing course of two-course walks, floors and pavements	¼ in.
	Flower Boxes	¼ in.

Grow Pigs Rapidly.

The policy relative to fall pigs, indicated by the present corn and hog situation, appears to be that of growing the pigs as rapidly as possible and finishing them for a late March or early April market.

Valuable Pasture Crops.

Pasture crops for hogs and cows are very valuable. Crops ought to be grown in fall and in the spring. These grazing crops save feed and make gains on animals economically.

Needs for Co-operation.

Not much progress can be made in marketing until farmers learn their neighbors and become willing to stand with them. Co-operation requires understanding as well as willingness to do one's part.

Cause of Poultry Diseases.

Overcrowding of birds is the chief cause of roup and other diseases of poultry. With young stock, remember that each day they are getting larger and occupying more space.

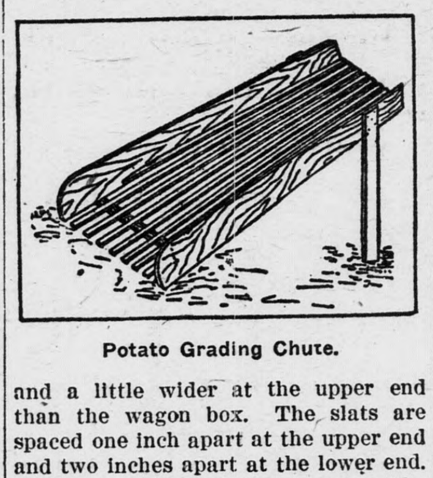
GRADING CHUTE VERY HANDY FOR POTATOES

Culls Are Absolutely Worthless in Any Market.

Little Tubers Do Not Increase Measure Because They Lie in Chinks—Device Illustrated Fits Under Wagon Box.

Cull potatoes are absolutely worthless in the market; they are even worse, because they reduce the price of the good ones. They do not increase the measure because they lie in the "chinks," and they are too small to increase the weight enough to make up for their "measly" appearance.

The illustration shows a grading chute that fits under the rear end of the wagon box. It is eight feet long and a little wider at the upper end than the wagon box. The slats are spaced one inch apart at the upper end and two inches apart at the lower end. The slats are about two inches wide, slightly rounded at the corners and planed smooth.



Potato Grading Chute.

The chute should be placed at the proper angle to let the potatoes roll down slowly, but steep enough to prevent their piling up. The potatoes should be pushed out of the wagon box so that they will slide the whole length of the slated chute. If thrown from a shovel they will bound or skip the openings. If the chute is properly made and carefully used, it will practically do away with hand-picking.—Herbert A. Shearer in Orchard and Farm.

FATTEN FOWLS FOR MARKET

Whether Young Stock or Old Soft Feeds Will Be Found to Be Most Economical.

For the rapid fattening of market fowls, whether young stock or old, ground mashes or "soft" feeds will be found much more economical than whole or cracked grains for the reason that greater gains are made on the former than on the latter. While corn is very valuable in a good fattening ration, or other grains containing carbohydrates in large proportion, the best experience has shown that it does not pay to feed the fowls to be fattened on these grains alone. More or less of a "balance" must be maintained in order to secure the best results, even in a fattening ration.

A very good fattening mash ration is as follows: Fifty per cent cornmeal, 25 per cent wheat bran and 25 per cent ground oats to which is add[illegible]ture. This is fed in clean pans several times a day. Persuade the fowls to eat as much as possible by feeding little and feeding often. Some commercial feeders even use "cramming" machines to force the fowls to eat greater quantities than their appetites would normally lead them to eat.

FEED FOR SWINE AND SHEEP

Potatoes Should Be Cooked and Fed With Middlings, or Fish Meal in Self-Feeders.

For feeding to swine, potatoes should be cooked and fed with middlings, tankage or fish meal in self-feeders. It is especially important that the potatoes be supplemented by these protein feeds for growing shoats. The self-feeder method is efficient as a means of having the pigs fed potatoes and protein feeds in correct proportions.

Potatoes may be fed in small quantities to sheep in about the same way as roots are fed to this class of animals. The daily allowance should be approximately one to three pounds per mature sheep. Potatoes should be used as a succulent feed, together with a regular ration of legume hay and cheap roughage.—Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

MEASURES TO PREVENT ROUP

Proper Management in Feeding and Housing the Flock Are of Utmost Importance.

Roup, a contagious or infectious disease affecting all classes of fowls, can be prevented, says A. J. Durant of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

There are three forms of this disease—one with swelling around the eyeball and enlargement of the bird's head. Another is diphtheritic, showing cankerlike sores in the mouth and throat. The third form of roup is the so-called chickenpox, in which sores or scabs form on the comb, wattles and bare parts of the head.

Proper management in feeding and housing the flock are the most important measures in the control of roup. Bad cases of the disease should be killed and burned.

Mash for Layers.

At the Beltville (Md.) station this mash has recently produced good results when fed to layers: 65 per cent cornmeal, 25 per cent meat scraps, 5 per cent middlings and 5 per cent bran.

Buying the Ram.

Select a ram that possesses scale, but not to the extent that he is lacking in quality. A well-developed ram, as a rule, transmits his characteristics to his offspring.

Yellow Corn Best Feed.

The merits of yellow and white corn for baby beef production were compared at the Kansas experiment station during the past year. The difference, although slight, favored yellow corn.

Value of Milk for Hogs.

The rule for figuring the value of skimmed milk or buttermilk as a hog feed is to count one-half the price of a bushel of corn as the value of 100 pounds of milk.

Good Taste in Milady's Dress

From many quarters one hears the fate of fashions bemoaned, writes a correspondent in the New York Tribune. From all sides comes the cry, "Where are the new styles? Our dressmakers are offering us nothing new. The only points in dress that one can talk about and worry about as differing from those of last year lie in the length of skirts, in the shape of necklines or whether sleeves will be full or tightfitting." But these criticisms that one hears of present-day fashions may be converted into praise of the good judgment of our designers, who, through the last few years, have come to realize that the day when sensational upheavals in dress could be achieved has passed.

Good taste in dress has developed to such an extent that the bizarre and the really novel receive but an indifferent reception. The percentage of smartly dressed women is ever on the increase, and the number of those who desire to be conspicuous constantly decreasing.

Those who make clothes have not pursued the line of least resistance. Close study of their modes shows that under apparent simplicity lies a clever complication of cut.

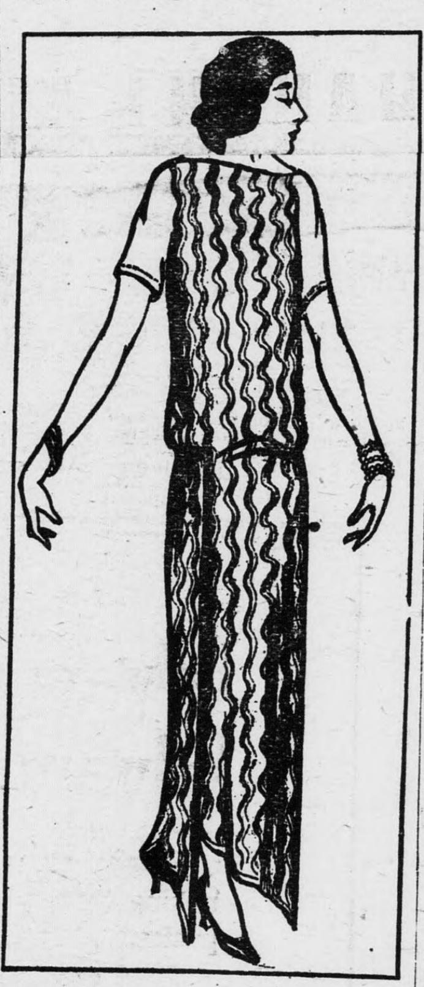
Straight Skirt Swathes Hips.

There are innumerable clever ways of cutting garments which reveal the hand of the master maker. The way in which the circular godet is introduced is an example of this. During the last few years there has been a persistent endeavor to introduce full skirts. Realizing that a fashion is a thing of slow development, dressmakers have pressed this point in subtle and unobtrusive ways. They are still endeavoring to bring the full skirt forward, and it is safe to predict that the success of the full skirt is assured, but its success will not be an immediate one. It will be two or three years before we will see it replace the much-liked model of slimmer outline.

One of the cleverest ideas which has been widely taken up this season is that of making the simple one-piece dress the basis of the three-piece suit by means of a skirt which is really nothing more than a straight piece of cloth wrapped around the body below the hips and fastened with a large button or buckle. The cloth skirt is usually open down the left side to reveal the underdress in the form of a panel. This costume is completed by a short jacket which either matches the skirt or is of a combination of the cloth and fur. In some instances the jacket is made entirely of fur.

Dress of Several Different Fabrics.

A French model of this type is developed in a honeycomb worsted in two tones, rust red and golden tan, and trimmed with beaver fur. The material is interestingly worked with stitched bands, which trim both the jacket and the skirt. It has a straight-line, snugly fitting jacket.



Afternoon Dress of Castor-Colored Crepe Covered With Trimming of Narrow Faille Ribbon.

Gowns made of several different materials in blending shades of one color are a feature of the new fashions. A model of this sort made by Drecoll is a Japanese type of dinner gown developed in purple, mauve and silver. The draped skirt is of purple velvet in a very deep tone; the bodice is of mauve chiffon. The broad girdle and sleeve bands are of a reddish purple and silver brocade.

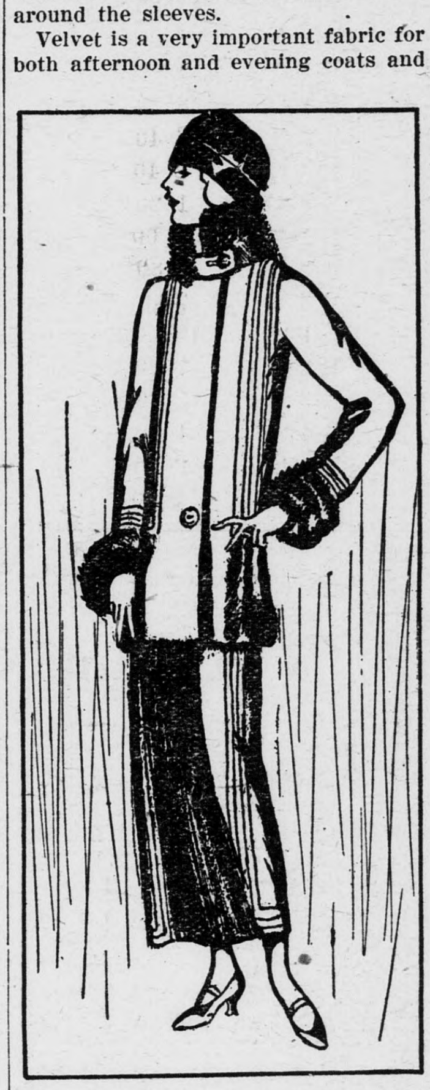
Beautiful effects are obtained by means of brocades and embroideries. One Callot model, while having the elegance so typical of this maker, is simple and wearable. It consists of an overdress in a dark blue and silver brocade. The background on which the figures are brocaded looks like a faded navy blue. This dress is made with the heavy padded girdle placed at the normal waistline and ending in a huge rosette of dark blue silk to match the underdress, which is revealed through the front opening in the skirt.

Velvet and Matelasse.

Gray is still a favorite shade for evening coats. The season was rather advanced last winter when gray evening coats first made their appearance, so it is but natural that this shade should be carried over to this winter.

A typical gray evening coat from Bernard, of Paris, is known as Prince Errant. It is developed in gray velvet trimmed with bands of taupe fur. The sleeves and sides of the mantle are entirely of fur and there is a huge fur collar. In addition to this lavish ornamentation there are silk and metal embroideries in the form of narrow bands extending the length of the coat on either side of the front and back and passing in a double row around the sleeves.

Velvet is a very important fabric for both afternoon and evening coats and dresses. Another evening coat of velvet is of a dark navy blue velvet lined with red crepe de chine, with collar and cuffs of squirrel.



The Very Popular Suit of Tan Cloth Which Is Charming When Trimmed With Beaver Fur.

Interesting costumes are in combination of velvet and matelasse. One recently imported consists of a sheath [illegible] matelasse and a full-length cape of brown velvet lavishly trimmed with fur and lined with the rose material from which the dress is made.

Ribbon Trims Simple Frock.

The working of the material from which the frock is made into a trimming is not a new idea, but one that is exploited more than ever this season, and in a more interesting way than ever before.

Ribbons, too, exactly matching the gown in color, also are much used for trimmings. Or, it might better be said, much ribbon is used, for it is nothing to use fifty or sixty yards of ribbon on one simple frock, such as a Renee model, which is of a deep castor shade of crepe Mongol trimmed with narrow faille ribbon of exactly matching shade. This model requires 125 yards of the ribbon to make the design.

Colored silk or metal ribbons are massed together to form flower motifs which are used especially for trimming girdles. Narrow furs also are worked in interesting ways as trimmings.

Ornate Footwear.

For the last few years there has been a series of conflicts between the strapped slipper and the shoe with a buckle. As soon as one style succeeded in becoming the accepted vogue the other gradually fought its way to the front ranks of fashion until the first became completely suppressed. After another few months the pendulum would swing back again.

This has been kept up season after season. Designers of footwear seemed to have only these two types of shoes to offer, and when women became weary of the one they could do nothing but turn back to the other.

At the start of the year 1921 women in both this country and on the continent demanded something different in footwear. Shoemakers then realized that it was time to present new attractions, and from then on there was a steady and definite trend toward ornate footwear.

In the general shape of shoes there is no noticeable change. In some models the vamp is slightly longer and in others the toe slightly more pointed, but these changes are so small that they are hardly worth mentioning.

Trimmings are of utmost importance on shoes. Stitching in a contrasting color is seen on many models.

THE SHORTER SKIRT NEXT SPRING

Prediction Is Made That Present Elongated Garment Will Have Very Short Life.

All eyes in the dress-manufacturing field are now turned to Paris and what Paris is about to say in regard to styles for next spring. From the manufacturing standpoint the fall season is over.

David N. Mosessohn, executive director of the Associated Dress Industries of America, says that the dress manufacturers arriving in Paris have open minds for new thoughts in dress. They realize that the new season depends upon what they are able to bring back in the way of style. One of the phases of the situation which will receive their close attention is the proper skirt length. The fall season brought in the long skirt, and since its inauguration and presentation to the American woman there has been much publicity, which would indicate that the question of its acceptance is still unsettled. From Paris, too, there are whisperings that the spring season will bring forth a shorter skirt than prevails at the present time. There is no doubt that the really short skirt will not come back, at least for several seasons. It is expected, however, that a skirt length generally acceptable to the women of this country will be evolved as the predominating style for spring. It will probably be shorter than the present long skirt and longer than the extreme skirt which marked the flapper of the land for two or three seasons.

Painted Skirt.

The hand-painted skirt is creating a sensation in fashion circles. It usually has a white foundation, though black and vivid colors respond to such decoration. The designs are put on with a free hand, sometimes in floral and sometimes in futurist effects. So far their mission has been confined to outdoor wear.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 10

THE STORY OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN

LESSON TEXT—Luke 10:25-37.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Lev. 19:18.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Showing Kindness to a Stranger.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Story of the Good Samaritan.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Being a Good Neighbor.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Who Is My Neighbor?

I. How to Inherit Eternal Life (vv. 25-28).

1. The Lawyer's Question (v. 29). "Lawyer" here means one versed in religious law—the Scriptures. This does not mean lawyer in our modern sense of that term. It would more nearly correspond to a theological professor. The lawyer's object was to trap Jesus—to induce Him to take such a stand as would weaken His influence as a teacher. He expected Jesus to set forth some new ceremonies which would conflict with or disparage the law.

2. Jesus' Question (v. 26). Though Jesus knew the motive of the lawyer He did not evade his question. He sent him to the law—the field which was familiar to him. He thus was robbed of his own weapon.

3. The Lawyer's Reply (v. 27). He made an intelligent answer declaring that the entire content of the law was embraced in love to God and man. This expresses the whole of human duty.

4. Jesus Reply (v. 28.) This straightforward answer went to the heart of the lawyer. Perfect love to God and man is truly the way of life. No man has yet had or can have such love. His sinful condition precludes its possibility. Man's failure to measure up to this requirement is his condemnation. The lawyer keenly felt this thrust. He was defeated on his own grounds and convicted of guilt.

II. Who Is My Neighbor (vv. 29-37).

1. The Lawyer's Question (v. 29). This question reveals the insincerity of the lawyer. Christ's answer had reached his conscience and now he seeks to escape the difficulty by asking a captious question. Lawyer-like he sought to get off by raising a question as to the meaning of words.

2. Jesus' Answer (vv. 30-37). Christ's reply more than answered the lawyer's question. In the parable of the Good Samaritan He makes clear who is a neighbor, and also what it means to be a neighbor, or what loving a neighbor means. Christ's answer had a double meaning. He not only made clear who is my neighbor, but made it clear that the lawyer was not playing the neighbor. He thus was convicted of not having been a neighbor. (1) Who is my neighbor? This destitute and wounded man left on the highway by the robbers is the man who needs a [illegible] therefore, is the one who needs my help, whether he lives next door or on the outside of the world. Those who have the Spirit of Christ can see their neighbors on every hand. (2) What being a neighbor means. Our supreme concern should not be "Who is my neighbor?" but "Whose neighbor am I?" To be a neighbor is (a) to see those about us who need help (v. 33). Love is keen to discern need. We should be on the lookout for those in need of our help. (b) Have compassion on the needy (v. 33). Christ's compassion was aroused as He came into contact with those who were suffering and in need. All those who have His nature will be likewise moved. (c) Give to those in need (v. 34). Many are willing to give money to help the poor and needy, but are unwilling to personally minister to them. Many times the personal touch is more important than the material aid. We should give ourselves as well as our money. (d) Bind up wounds (v. 34). (e) Set the helpless ones on our beasts while we walk (v. 34). This is proof that love is genuine. Christians will deny themselves in order to have something to give to those who have need. This kind of sympathy is greatly needed today. (f) Bring to the inn and take care of the unfortunate (v. 34). Genuine love does not leave its service incomplete. Much Christian service is spasmodic, helps and then leaves a man to take care of himself. (g) Give money (v. 35). It costs a good deal to be a neighbor. Love is the most expensive thing in the world. It cost God His only Son. It cost Christ His life. May we go and do likewise!

Sense of Duty Pursues Us.

Daniel Webster said in a famous speech: "There is no evil which we cannot either face or flee from but the consciousness of duty disregarded. A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; duty performed or duty violated is still with us for our happiness, or for our misery. If we say that the darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light our obligations are still with us. We cannot escape their power, nor fly from their presence. They are with us in life, and will be with us at its close." And what is all that but the realization of the personal presence of God everywhere and under all circumstances.

Blessed Assurance.

Because he hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained, whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead.—Acts 17:31.

When the Last Trump Sounds.

The Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first.—I Thessalonians 4:16.

Such as I Love.

Such as I love, I rebuke and chastise. Be zealous, therefore, and do penance.—Apocalypse 3:19.

Doing Nothing.

Doing nothing with a deal of skill.—Cowper.

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BIG JUMP IN DRY LAW VIOLATIONS

Attorney General Daugherty Reports 35,000 Arrests

FOUR TIMES AS MANY OTHERS

Population Of Government Prisons For Same Period Increased From 5,268 To 6,395—Recommendations.

Washington.—The widespread extent of prohibition law violators, which has caused concern to President Harding and Cabinet, was revealed in the annual report to Congress of Attorney-General Daugherty.

Approximately 35,000 persons were arrested by the Federal Government for violation of the national prohibition law during the last fiscal year, according to the report. Civil cases prosecuted by the Government during the same time numbered 2,157.

These criminal and civil actions, however, represent only a small part of all the arrests made in the United States for the same period. Nearly four times as many more arrests were made by local, county and State officials for violation of State and local dry statutes, it was estimated.

Federal officials convicted 22,749 persons in criminal cases and secured a total of $120,000 in judgments in the civil suits.

The population of the Federal prisons for the same period increased to 6,395, compared with 5,268 for the last fiscal year, Heber H. Votaw, brother-in-law of President Harding and Superintendent of Prisons, reported. The increase was held due largely to increased violation of the Anti-Drug act, counterfeiting and violation of the postal laws.

White slavery is on the decrease, William J. Burns, head of the bureau of information of the department, reported. A total of 1,885 years in prison was imposed on the 3,526 persons convicted for white slavery, Burns stated. Fines totaled $386,743.

Practically all organized white slave gangs have been broken up, with their members either in jail or in hiding in foreign countries, Burns reported.

Attorney-General Daugherty recommended to Congress the enactment of a law to prevent the sending of threatening letters through the mails. This recommendation, it was indicated, is designed to curb the activities of certain secret societies which send warnings through the mails before resorting to floggings and other terroristic tactics.

Other recommendations made by Daugherty include:

A law to make it a crime to kill a Federal officer engaged in serving or executing a process. The present law simply makes it a crime to assault, beat or wound a Federal officer.

A law to make it a crime for a single individual to defraud, or attempt to defraud, the United States.

To increase the statute of limitation for criminal prosecution in bankruptcy cases from one to three years.

To increase the allowance of Department of Justice officials when traveling on business from $4 and $5 per day to $6 and 7. The high cost of living makes this necessary, Daugherty said.

AVIATORS DIE IN PLANE CRASH.

Bomber Collides With Fokker Above Langley Field.

Langley Field, Va.—Six army aviators were killed here when a Martin bomber carrying four enlisted men and an officer, and a Fokker plane, which had just taken off the ground, collided about 200 feet in the air.

The dead are:

Major Guy L. Gerhardt.

Capt. L. A. Doyle, of San Francisco.

Sergt. Arthur Marsick, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Private Leon Rolas, of Philadelphia.

Private Felix Blumka, of Chicago.

Private Tom Jordan, of Deepstep, Georgia.

Washington Gets Report.

Washington.—Six army aviators were killed at Langley Field, Virginia, in a collision between a Fokker airplane and a Martin bomber, according to a report to the Army Air Service. [illegible] said Major Guy L. Gerhardt was flying the Fokker plane and Capt. Benton A. Doyle and four enlisted men were in the bombing plane. The two ships came together with a crash in midair, killing all of the occupants.

LIGHTEN PRESIDENT'S BURDENS.

Turn Local Appointments Over To The C. S. C.

Washington.—Chief Justice Taft suggested in an address before the annual convention of the National Civil Service Reform League that the President be given the power to make appointments to all local offices [illegible] without Senate confirmation. This would be of great assistance to the President, Mr. Taft said, [illegible] by executive order turn the entire burdensome task over to the Civil Service Commission.

"NOBODY" HANGS HIMSELF.

Was Fully Dressed, But Had On No Shoes.

Philadelphia.—Fully clad but barefooted, an unidentified man, about 35 years old, hanged himself in his room. He scribbled the following note in pencil on a sheet of wrapping paper: "When a man gets so he can't get his shoes on it's time for him to get off the earth. I am sick of being alive. My name is Nobody."